NEW-YORK 'MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1883.

TIMOTHY O. HOWE DEAD.

HIS SUDDEN DEATH OF PNEUMONIA. FATAL ENDING OF A BRIEF ILLNESS-SORROW AT WASEINGTON AND AT HIS OLD HOME-CANDI-DATES FOR THE SUCCESSION-HIS PUBLIC SER-

The Hon. Timothy O. Howe, Postmaster-General, died at the home of his nephew at Kenosha, Wis., yesterday afternoon of pneumonia, after a short illness, from which no serious results were apprehended until Saturday night. News of his death was received with a shock of surprise at his home and at Washington, where his efficiency as a Cabinet officer is spoken of in high terms. His successor be appointed on or before April 4, and the prominent candidates are named by the Washington correspondent of THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Howe was for a year a member of the Maine Legislature, for a time Chief-Justice of Wisconsin, eighteen years a United States Senator, a member of the Monetary Conference which met at Paris in 1881. and for about a year Postmaster-General of the United States.

A PEACEFUL END AFTER A SHORT ILLNESS. IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.!

KENOSHA, Wis., March 25,-The Hon. Timothy O. Howe, Postmaster-General, died here to-day of pneumonia after a brief klness. He arrived in this city from Washington two weeks ago last Thursday, in excellent health and spirits. He remarked while here at that time that his health had never been better. After spending a few days with his nephew, Colonel James H. Howe, he went to Green Bay, his old home, where he remained a week, visiting friends and attending to private business. On Sunday one week ago, he walked about half a mie in the driving storm which prevailed on that day, and contracted a sovere cold. He returned to this city on Monday feeling quite unwell, but was still able to be up a large part of the time until Thursday, when he was take... worse, but was not considered seriously ill. He had some fever during Thursday night, but on Friday he felt comfortable all day. He spent a comfortable night Friday, and on Saturday morning he was feeling so much better that, under the advice of Dr. Isham, of Chicago, the attending physician, word was sent to his son that it was unnecessary for him to come here. Judge Howe continued to feel better all day Saturday. At no time had any great uneasiness been felt about his condition, and it was supposed he would be able to proceed to Washington in a few

Last night, about 11 o'clock, however, he was taken worse, so much so that absent members of the famil were telegraphed for. He continued to grow worse until about 2 o'clock this afternoon, when he passed away without a struggle. He was in full possession of his faculties until about 10 o'clock this morning. After that hour he was at times somewhat flighty, but recogwas at times somewhat highly, but reog-nized his daughter, who arrived at 11 o'clock from Washington, having started before the sum-mons was received. He made no mention of his approaching death, and it is not known whether he realized that death was so near at hand. His son and son-in-law have not yet arrived, but are expected here on Tuesday morning. The remains will be interred at Green Bay, in the family plot, by the side of his wife. No further arrangements have been made in regard to the funeral.

MOURNING AT MR. HOWE'S HOME. [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

GREEN BAY, Wis,-Intelligence of the death of Postmaster-General Howe at Kenosha reached this city, which has been his home, this afternoon, and created a profound impression upon all learning of it. Upon the retirement of Mr. Howe from the United States Senate he was accorded a public reception by the citizens of Green Bay wholly regardless of politics. This demonstration of personal regard was participated in by the whole community, and properly attested the popular feeling toward the venerable citizen and statesman; and his death will be mourned as a personal bereavement.

Mr. Howe was at his home in this this city during a part of last week, accompanied by his mece, Mrs. Grace Howe. Although somewhat ill with a stomach complaint, nothing in his appearance afforded indications of a probability of his speedy death. Leaving here a few days ago, he stopped at the home of his nephew, James Howe, and there his troubles increased; but as late as Friday last it was reported that he had recovered; hence the announcement of his death was received with as much surprise as sorrow.

THE INTELLIGENCE IN WASHINGTON. A GREAT SURPRISE AND SHOCK-TESTIMONY TO MR. HOWE'S FAITHFULNESS AND EFFICIENCY AS A

CABINET OFFICER IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 25 .- For the first time since the death of Secretary Rawlins, in 1869, a Cabinet officer has died in office. The receipt of a telegraphic dispatch this afternoon announcing the sudden death of Postmaster-General Howe was a great shock not only to his relatives but to the President and his official household, to all of whom the intelhgence was wholly unexpected. Judge Howe was expected in Washington a week ago, and when it was learned two or three days later that he was detained by slight illness, no fears of a fatal termination were entertained by his relatives and friends in this city. A dispatch received early this afternoon by the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Hatton, was the first warning that anybody here received of the alarming condition of Judge Howe; and the messenger who carried the dispatch to the Executive Mansion had not returned from his errand when intelligence of his

Judge Howe's son, who is employed in the Department of Justice, received the first information of his father's death from an acquaintance whom he met on the street. He was utterly unprepared for the sad intelligence, Mr. Hatton immediately took a carriage, and, in company with Secretaries Lincoin and Chardler, proceeded to the White House. The President was deeply affected. He felt a sincere personal affection for his Postmaster-General, and had learned to respect his ability and judgment, although on questions of policy they sometimes

To the subordinate officers in the Post Office Department the death of its chief will be felt with a deep sense of personal loss. He had gained their respect and confidence by his diligent efforts to familiarize himself with the details of his office. Mr. Hatton and Mr. Eimer both spoke in the highest terms this evening of the late Postmaster-General as an executive officer. Mr. Elmer said that, so far as his knowledge of the Department extends, he did and peaceably. not think that any of General Howe's predecessors had exceeded him in painstaking research or thorough knowledge of the details of administration. When Postmaster-General Howe took office most of the reforms projected by his predecessor had been placed on a practical basis, and all of these he zeal-

placed on a practical basis, and all of these he zeal-ously carried forward.

Colonel Totten said this afternoon that when Jurge Howe left Washington two weeks ago he was in better health than he had been for some years. Private business called him to Green Bay, and returning from that place he stopped at Kenosha, where he contracted the fatal illness. The first news of his lickness reached here on Friday last, and Mrs. Totten, Judge Howe's daughter, immediately hade preparations to go to him. She left Saturday morning, and it is supposed reached Kenosha about been to-day.

boon to-day.

The family in this city have heard nothing as to the funeral arrangements, but Colonel Totten believes the body will be taken to Green Bay for interment in the cemetery there, where his family barial lot is and where Judge Howe's wife and some tayorite nieces are buried.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Hatton called

at the White House this evening and had an interview with the President, at which it was decided to issue an executive order closing the departments on the day of the funeral. The Post Office Department Building will be draped with mourning for the enstemary period.

The dinner which was to have been given on Tuesday by the President to ex-President Diaz, of Mexico, who will arrive in Washington on Monday morning as a guest of the Nation, will not take place. The reception to have been given to the same guest by Secretary Frelinghuysen on Wednesday evening will not take place.

JUDGE HOWE'S SUCCESSOR. AN APPOINTMENT REQUIRED TO BE MADE WITHIN TEN DAYS-SOME OF THE CANDIDATES.

Washington, March 25 .- As the law forbids that vacancy caused by the death or resignation of the nead of a department shall be temporarily filled for a period exceeding ten days, by the first assistant or any other officer designated by the President, it follows that a successor to the late Postmaster-General must be found on or be fore April 4; and speculation is already heard as to who will be called to the office. The First Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Hatton, is not free from an ambition in that direction.

sistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Hatton, is not free from an ambition in that direction, and certainly would not object to a Civil Service Reform promotion which would give him the portfolio. Even before Mr. Kirkwood retired from the Interior Department, or Mr. James from the Post Office Department, Mr. Hatton's name was often "mentioned" for the office to which Judge Howe was afterward called.

Another most pertinacious applicant for the place was Channecy I. Filey, of Maine, whose hopes it was currently reported at the time were blasted by the opposition of General Grant, Senator Logan and of some other members of the "old guard." If the appointment should now be given to an Ohio man it would not surprise many persons if ex-Representative Butterworth were to receive it. There is good reason to believe that Mr. Windom stands high in the favor of the President, who it is said sincerely regretted his defeat for a re-election to the Senate. If Mr. Windom would accept the office, his selection might be regarded by the President as the best he could make. The State of Indiana is considered by many Western politicians as having strong "claims" for a representation on the Fresident's Cabinet, and there are several Indiana statesmen any one of whom would be very willing to fill the veancy.

It is generally understood that ex-Secretary John C. New, of the Treasury Department, does not wholly enjoy his present official relations, and he might be giant a accept a promotion to another department. In no event is the office likely to go a-begging.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Timothy O. Howe was born February 24, 1816, in Livermore, Me., where his father practised medicine for many years. Mr. Howe received a commonschool education and then studied law, first with Samuel P. Benson, of Winthrop, and then with made, with due regard to the interests of the public Judge Robinson, of Ellsworth. He was admitted to the Bar in 1839 and at once began the practice of his profession in Readfield. In early life he was an ardent Whig and a devoted admirer of Henry Clay and in 1845 he was elected to the Maine Legislature, where he took an active part in the debates, and was recognized as a young man of unusual promise. Late in 1845 Mr. Howe removed to Wis consin Territory and opened a law office in Green Bay, then a small village separated from the more thickly settled parts of the Territory by a wide belt of forest, extending for forty or fifty miles to the southward. Green Bay continued to be his home throughout life. He soon became known to the people of the Territory, and when Wisconsin became a State, in 1848, he was one of the Whig candidates for Congress. His district, however, was strongly Democratic and he was defeated. Two years later he was elected as one of the Circuit Judges. At that time the Circuit Judges were also Judges of the Supreme Court, and during a part of his term Mr. Howe served as Chief Justice of the State. In 1854, immediately after the passage of the Nebraska bill, the Whigs, Free-Soilers and Anti-Nebraska Democrats of Wisconsin met in a mass convention at Madison and organized the Republican party in that State. This was two years before the National organization of the party. Mr. Howe was then on the Bench and did not take an expressed his hearty approbation of the new movement. AS A LAWYER AND POLITICAL LEADER.

Mr. Howe resigned his judicial office in 1855 and returned to the practice of law. During the political campaign of that year and the following one he took a leading part as a Republican speaker. He also took a leading part in 1856 in one of the most At the November election in 1855 Governor William A. Barstow was the Democratic candidate, his Republican opponent being Coles Bashford, who afterward served in the XLth Congress as Delegate from Arizona. The State canvassers declared that Mr. Barstow had been elected, and a certificate signed by the Secretary of State and authenticated by the great seal of the State, was issued to him. He took the oath of office at the beginning of the political year and was inaugurated with imposing eremonies and a display of military force. Mr. Rashford averred that, in fact, the greatest number of legal votes had been cast for him, and contended that the canvass of the votes fraudulent. Determined to test the validity of Mr. Barstow's title by a suit at law, he took the oath of office, and on January 15, 1856, the Attorney-General filed in the Supreme Court an information in the nature of quo warranto against Governor Barstow. That is supposed to be the only instance in which the people of a State have appealed to the judicial authority to dispossess an incumbent of the executive office. Some of the best professional talent in the State was employed in the conduct of the cause. Party feeling was strong, and an attempt was made to deter the prosecution by threats that the litigation would be protracted so that no judgment could be obtained during the Gubernatorial term. It was broadly hinted on the argument and freely asserted by some of the newspapers that if the Court should give judgment for Mr. Bashford, compared with what he would receive if he held a Mr. Barstow, already having command of the State militia, would not submit to the judgment. For Mr. Barstow there appeared, besides Mr. Howe, E. G. Ryan, J. H. Knowlton and Alexander W. Randall, afterward Postmaster-General under President Johnson. The defence was managed by J. E. Arnold, Judge Orton and the late Senator Carpenter. Mr. Ryan was to have had the prosecution. He was a Democrat in politics, and was a of much less magnitude. To be sure, there have lawyer of ripe learning and great forensic ability. An unfortunate disagreement, however, between him and the Court early in the contest led to his temporary withdrawal. The leadership was then assigned to Mr. Howe. The prosecution secured a complete triumph, and, in spite of threatened delays, the Court gave a unanimous judgment for Mr Bashford on March 24-about two months after the proceedings were begun-and on the following day he took possession of the executive office quietly

The reputation won by Mr. Howe in the management of this State trial gave him marked prominence as a candidate for United States Sensary to enable him to reclaim his human property. The slave was severely treated at the time of his arrest, and popular ator, to succeed Henry Dodge (Dem.) When the Legislature met his election was regarded as almost certain, but no sooner had the canvass fairly opened than a novel question was raised by some Republicans. In 1854 a fugitive slave from Missouri was arrested at Racine, Wis., and was confined in the Milwaukee Jail while his master was engaged in complying with the legal forms necesfeeling, inflamed by this circumstance and detestation of slavery and the Fugitive Slave law, became so turbulent that a mob broke open the jail and sent the slave to Canada. Some of the prominent actors in this proceeding were arrested, but they were released upon a writ of habeas corpus,

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTION. THE CONSOLIDATION OF DISTRICTS AND THE RE-DUCTION OF THE FORCE DISCUSSED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 25 .- "No; the subject of consolidating districts and reducing the number of internal revenue collectors is not receiving official consideration," said Commissioner Ranm yesterday in response to an inquiry by a TRIBUNE corre-

"I do not think anything will be done in that direction until the new law goes into operation and the rebate claims have been adjusted-probably not before the beginning of the next fiscal year," said Deputy Commissioner Rogers in response to a like

It is known, however, that as soon as the new law was passed prominent Republicans in both branches of Congress represented to the President that it would be an excellent stroke of policy to reduce as low as practicable, with due regard to the public interests, the official force employed in the collection of internal taxes. The House, with a Republican majority, had voted to reduce the number of collectors from 126 to 80; and it was urged upon the President that unless he should exercise his authority in the premises the next Congress would in all probability take action and thus gain the credit. There have been indications that these and other arguments have caused an investigation with a view to ascertain how great a reduction can be sately effected.

In this matter Commissioner Raum is naturally nclined to a very conservative course, and, while he is willing to admit that some reduction is practicable, he would be very loath to recommend one nearly so great as that for which the House recently voted. He would regard nineteen or twenty as the maximum reduction which could safely be made in the number of collection districts and collectors, and even then would probably consider it necessary to increase the force of deputy collectors by the same number. Others, who are perhaps as fully and thoroughly conversant with the necessities of the service as is General Raum, hold the opinion that the number of collectors need not exceed ninety, and that the force of deputy collectors-which now numbers nearly 1,000-might also be considerably reduced, not only with safety but with actual advantage to the service.

The following table shows, in the first column, the number of collectors in each of the States named, in the second column the greatest reduction which, it is thought, Commissioner Raum would favor, and in the third column the reduction which other well-informed persons believe could safely be

Alabama	2	0	1 New-Jersey 3	1	
Connecticut	2	1	1 New-York 12	2	
Georgia		0	1 North Carolina. 4	1	
Illinois		2	3 Onto 9	2	
Indiana	6	12	3 Pennsylvania., 10	- 2	
lowa	4	ī	2 Virginia 5	0	
Kentucky	63	1	2 West Virginia. 2	0	
Massachusetts		1	2 Wisconsin 4	1	
Michigan		1	3		
Minnesota	2	1	1 Total	10	2

In one of the New-York destricts the collections last year amounted to less than \$200,000; in three districts the collections were less than \$400,000 each; in one district less than \$500,000, in two gate collections in these seven districts were less than \$3,000,000, while the Brooklyn district yielded nearly \$3,000,000, and of the New-York City districts one yielded \$4,200,000 and the other \$6,762,000. districts less than \$700,000 each, and the aggre-There are said to be objections against making the

Inere are said to be objections against making the same collection district embrace two or more states, although Delaware and portions of Maryland and Virginia are now comprised in the same district. It is pretty difficult, however, to see any business reason why Mane, New Hampshire and Vermont, for example, should not be unued in a single district instead of forming three separate districts. The aggregate collections in those three States has year were only \$491,644, while there were thrity-seven collection districts elsewhere in each of which the collections amounted to more than \$1,000,000, and seventees other districts in each or which the collections exceeded \$500,000.

In the foregoing table Missouri is not mentioned as one of the States in which the number of districts migrat be reduced. In the second District of that as one of the states in which the number of districts might be reduced. In the second District of that State only \$65,000 was collected last year; and the Fitth District yielded only \$153,000. The amount collected may not be in every case the only reason why a district may or not be profitably continued, but it certainly has an important bearing; and, moreover, the salaries of collectors and the number and salaries of deputy collectors are gauged by it, there are hity-four collectors, whose salaries range from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per year, and none of the districts held by them yield more than \$275,000 a year of revenue.

The number of deputy collectors in service last November was 976. The salaries paid them yary

November was 576, widely. One receives \$3,000 a year, 19 receive \$2,000 each, 203 receive from \$1,500 to \$1,050 each, 540 receive from \$1,000 to \$1,450 each, and the remainder receive smaller salaries.

Of the 3,511 persons employed in the Internal Revenue service outside of the Bureau at Washing-ton, 867 are gaugers, 1,000 are storekeepers and gaugers, and 552 are storekeepers. These 2,419 subordinates are all employed on account of the tax on distilted spirits and mait liquors.

CRITICISM NOT RELISHED. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 25 .- Some of the subordinate Treasury officers are in high dudgeon on acount of a recent dispatch to THE TEIBUNE describing the causes of the disaffection toward Secretary Folger, the existence of which in the Treasury Department no one, however, will probably care to deny. Among other things the chief of one important Treasury bureau said: "I think that such statements tend to lower the tone of the service, and ought not to be written. That allusion to Assistant Secretary French's travelling expenses was not news at all. Suppose he did go to a funeral? His pay is small enough anyway, and the Government would not be cheated if it should pay his travelling expenses to a dozen funerals. No man who holds a responsible position in this Department receives a fair remuneration for his services, as place of like responsibility outside of it. There is Assistant Secretary French; I think be receives \$4,500 a year, and for the last seven weeks he had not only attended to the very responsible duties of his own office, but has been Acting Secretary of the Treasury besides. Now, I contend that the business of this Department is managed with greater honesty and fidelity than are transactions outside been some thefts and embezzlements here, but they were small, indeed, as compared with losses on the same account by banks and other financial and same account by banks and other financial and business corporations throughout the country." The aliusion in the dispatch to vouchers for travelling expenses incurred by journeys made only ostensibly upon "public business" appears to have created the most dissatisfaction. "flow did Secretary Folger travel recently! Did he not go on a revenue cutter!" the correspondent was asked. The inquirer scamed to forget that the vessel was on her regular cruise, and that the expenses of the Government were not increased one dime by the fact that the Secretary was a passenger.

FEMALE CLERKS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE. Washington, March 25 .- Attention has reently been drawn to the fact that the new Civil Service law is slient as to any distinction to be made between male and female applicants for places in the Executive departments, and the problem of reconciling this state of affairs with the present practice in most of the cepartments of giving male applicants for office the prefercontinents of giving male applicants for office the preference in appointments is now the subject of consideration by the Civil Service Reform Commissioners. The rules to be drawn up by the Commission will, it is understood, contain some provision bearing upon this question, the Commissioners being cognizant of the necessaries of the subject earlies and the opposition on the part of heads of tepartaments to any large increase in the number of emale cierks.

MR. HATTON IN DANGER. Washington, March 25 .- First Assistant Postmaster-General Hatton had a narrow escape this

the horses drawing the carriage took fright, and getting beyond the control of the driver, dashed down Vermontave. at a terrible pace. Mr. Hatton threw open the door of the carriage and came out on the step, but did not dare to jump. He directed the driver to guide the horses off the avenue to a less-frequented street. This the off the avenue to a less-frequented street. This the driver succeeded in doing, though he barely prevented the horses from running into a street-car first, and then into a funeral procession. Having headed the horses for the open country by direction of Mr. Hatton, he whipped them up a steep hill until they became manageable from sheer exhaustion, when he turned and drove home.

RETIREMENTS IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, March 25.-The Washington Sunday Herald to-day says: "Quartermaster-General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., will be placed on the retired hat August 23, next, under the requirements of the sixty-fourth year act, and will be followed August 31 by Colonel James A. Ekin, Assistant Quartermaster-General. It is not known who will succeed the former, but if one of the Assistant Quartermaster-Generals (Holabird, Tompkins or Saxon) is promoted, the two retirements will promote Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Bingham and Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander J. Perry to Assistant Quartermaster-Georgia with the Perry to Assistant Quartermaster-Generals with the rank of Colone; Major J. M. Moore and Major Benjamin C. Card to Deputy Quartermaster-Generals, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colone; and Caprain John H. Beicher and Caprain Erra B. Kirk to Quartermasters with the rank of Major."

FOREIGN NEWS.

TROOPS TO PROTECT PUBLIC BUILDINGS. LONDON, March 25 .- Two thousand infantry have peen ordered to protect public buildings in London The Coldstream Guards have been posted in the Parliament Buildings and Buckingham Palace.

THE HEALTH OF QUEEN VICTORIA. LONDON, March 25 .- Although the weather was ine to-day, Queen Victoria remained indoors all lay. Her kuce is still stiff, but her health is good, London, March 26.—The Queen is unable to walk

THE EMPEROR AND PRINCE BISMARCK. BERLIN, March 25 .- The health of the Emperor Villiam continues to improve.

Prince Bismarck is suffering from sciatica.

A SCENE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. LONDON, March 25 .- While the service in . Paul's Cathedral, London, was in progress on Saturday a well-dressed man ran up the altar steps with his at on, leaped upon the altar and dashed the cross, candiestleks, vases and flowers to the ground. The Dean and several of the choristers secured the man after a struggle and gave him into the custody of the police. In the excitement many persons left the church, horrified at the sight,

VILLAGES DESTROYED BY SNOW-SLIDES. LONDON, March 26 .- A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Vienna says that several villages at the foot of Mount Arant have been destroyed by snow avalanches. It is stated that 150 persons have been killed and 100 injured.

THE MOUNT ETNA ERUPTION SUBSIDING. Rome, March 25 .- A telegram from the Director of the Mount Etna Observatory states that the eruption of Mount Etna is unimportant and appears to be subsiding.

LONDON, March 26 -The eruption of Mount Etna

REPORTED ERUPTION OF MOUNT HECLA. COPENHAGEN, March 25 .- Volcanic ashes have been falling at Droutheim, Norway. It is supposed that an eruption of Mount Heela has occurred.

THE PELTZER SENTENCES COMMUTED. BRUSSELS, March 25 .- The sentence of death against the Peltzer brothers has been commuted to life-long penal servitude.

WALSH TOO WARY FOR THE DETECTIVES. HAVEE, March 25 .- Two strangers, supposed to be English detectives, vainly tried to-day to decoy the Irishman John Walsh on board a vessel bound

ELECTED TO SUCCEED GAMBETTA. Panis, March 25 .- A second ballot was taken in Gambetta's district in Paris to-day, and resulted in the election of M. Sigismond Lacroix, Radical,

A PERSONAL LIABILITY ONLY.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 25 .- Judge Shipman, of the United States District Court, has given a decision in the case of the New York and Charleston Steam-ship Company against Alexander Harbison, of this city, on to recover a balance of \$3,000, claimed to to Yorktown and Charleston in 1881. The decision sets forth that the steemship company, although aware that Hardson exceeded his official authority as Quarter-master, energin to affrecting for ex ending the true ne-yoned Yorktown, yet elected to have him sten the char-ter officially. Hence, the Court holds the handity a per-sonal one.

AN EMBEZZLING TREASURER ARRESTED.

Cureago, March 25 - John F. Burrill ex-Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Illinois, convicted at Carimville Friday last of embezzling the funds of that body, was arrested here last night as a fugitive from justice. The arrest was made on the strength of a telegram from the Springfield authors new trial, but as there are two more indictments against him covering other periods than that embraced in the trail on which he was convicted, it was thought he meant to forfeit his ball. He is held, pending the arrival of a Springheld officer.

DELEGATES TO THE IRISH CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, March 25 .- Branch No. 1 of the Irish-American Land League has chosen the following delegates to attend the Philadelphia Conven ident of the American League; the Rev. P. Cronin, James A. Campbell and P. W. Lawier. This branch

THE CHANNING MEMORIAL WINDOW.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25 .- At the Channing Church at Newport to-day the Easter services and the unveiling of the memorial window placed in th church by relatives and descendents of William Ellery Channing were merged into one. The names of the contributors to the window are Ellery Channing, the poet of Concord; Mrs. Augustus Hemmingway and Mrs. William F. Eustis, of Boston; Dr. W. F. Channing, of Providence; Charles C. Channing, of Milton, Mass.; and Henrietta Channing, of Cambridge, the only surviving sister of the deceased.

MORE MURDERS BY INDIANS.

Tucson, Ariz., March 25 .- A band of twentyseven Indians attacked Winobester yesterday, but were driven off. They killed two men near Winchester, one of whom is said to have been a brother of Judge Dibble of Tombstone. Another man has been killed near Total Wreek. Agent Wilcox says that none of the San Carlos Indians are off the reservation.

AN INCENDIARY BURNED TO DEATH.

ELDORADO, Kan., March 25 .- A building here, used as a fire-engine house and juil, was set on fire last night by a drunken inmate of the jail, named Frank C. Hamilton. The building and contents were totally destroyed, and Hamilton was burned alive before he could be removed.

THE BROKEN LEVEE REPAIRED. NEW-ORLEANS, March 25 .- A dispatch to

The Picagune from Thibodeaux says: "The crevasses have been closed and but little damage has been done. The town will soon be free of water."

IRISH EXHIBITS AT THE BOSTON FAIR.

Boston, March 25 .- Advices have been received from the foreign exhibition commissioner in Dublin, insuring a large frish exhibit at the Charitable Mechanics' Fair here next fail. Cork, Dublin and Belfast will be particularly represented.

RUN OVER BY A DEUNKEN DRIVER.

Agnes and Anna Dalton, fifteen and eight years old respectively, were knocked down and run over by a couch at Forty-first-et, and Eighth-ave, last night. afternoon from a serious accident. He was returning by a coach at Forty-first-st, and Eighth-ave, last night. In a close carriage from a visit to the White House, when The wheels passed over the back of Agnes, severely inJuring her. She was taken to her home at No. 312 West Porty-fourth-st. John Foley, the driver, who is em-ployed by Mr. Welles, a liveryman at No. 4 East Thirty-ninth-st., was locked up. He was intoxicated.

THE FIRE RECORD.

SEWING MACHINE FACTORY BURNED. MONTREAL. March 25 .- The Williams sewng machine factory at St. Cunegonde, in the western suburbs of this city, was burned late last night. Being situated outside the city limits, a supply of water could not be had and the labor of the fire brigade was of no service. The fire raged until moraing and the whole of the vast factory, with its new and splendid machinery, was burned down. The loss is estimated at between \$200,000 and \$300,000. The factory was the largest of the kind in Canada, and was built and equipped by a company of which the late Sir Hugh Allan was president, in which position his son succeeded him. Two hundred and fifty mechanics will be idle until the factory is rebuilt. The loss is nearly covered by insurances in the principal English and Canadian offices, The origin of the first in the contract of the contract of the first contract of the contract of the first contract of the co principal English a the fire is unknown.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNED. EASTHAMPTON, Mass., March 25 .- The Catholic Church here, a brick building was burned yester-this morning, only the walls being left standing. The loss is placed at between \$30,000 and \$40,000; insured for about one-half. The church had just been completed, and was to have been used for the first time in its com pleted condition yesterday. Services had been held for some time in the basement. A wooden church was burned on the same site about ten years ago.

AN OATMEAL MILL BURNED.

AKRON, Ohio, March 25,-The oatmeal mill of Carter & Steward, at Central City, was burned this afternoon. The loss is \$55,000; insurance, \$17,500.

FIREMEN LOSING THEIR APPARATUS. A large building and storage-house in Elizabeth, N. J., occupied by the Automatic Gas Machine and Gas light Company, was destroyed by fire yesterday aftersoon. The building was filled with oil and other juffam mable materials, and the flames spread so rapidly that time was left to save some warons and other nortable property. Several borses were got out. Soon after the firemen reached the scene an explosion occurred, folowed by a rush of flame that drove the firemen from their engines, two of which were consumed. The fire was got under control before six o'clock. The origin is unknown, but it is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The losses and insurance have not been ascertained.

ATONEMENT BY TORTURE.

HORRIBLE RELIGIOUS EXERCISES OF THE SECT OF HERMANOS PENITENTES IN NEW-MEXICO.

DENVER, March 25 .- There are in the Terriory of New-Mexico about 2,000 persons belonging to the "Hermanos Penicentes," a fanatical religious sect who believe in the periodical atonement of sin by inflicting on their bodies asonizing tortures. They were originally connected with the Roman Catholic Church, but Archbishop Laney, shocked by their barbarous cruetties, promulgated a decree banishing them from that communion. Its membership has greatly decreased since, and those now belonging to the order reside principally in only four counties of the Territory. Great care is taken to prevent the discovery of their identity, all being masked while conducting their annual penance. The devotees often travel hundreds of miles to undergo the prescribed torrures.

boasts of the great body of the penitents. Yesterday morning their ceremoules were begun by an introductory procession containing about thirty men and women o'clock. Five men, naked to the waist, barefooted, and wearing black rooms and hoofs that completely conwearing black rooms and hoofs that completely coacealed their retentity, were seen to issue above the lodge-house of the seet, led by the master of ceremonts, who carried a genuine cat-o'-nine-tails. Two huge wooden crosses weighing 250 pounds each, were placed on the shoulders of two of the self-orderes. Low-sharp cuts and drop to the ground. One pentited produced a sharp coad, which has been also the flash of his follow-sufferers from time to true while the procession moved up the street, the persons consituding it singing a while these in spanism. Haring once, the crosses were transferred to the asoulders of others, the astendants meanwhile applying their raw-hide whips merell salv, each blow taking off sam and block its way to the goal, hair a mine away.

Define the marco, not a groan was neared nor was a word spoken, but host procession had as started and look its way to the goal, hair a mine away.

Define the marco, not a groan was neared nor was a word spoken, but host of the countered which tried the nerves of the bollest. For some distance before the door cactus plants had been thickly strewn upon the ground, and as he bar-hosted moss-marcis approached it one heatarted. Instantly half a dozen whip descended upon his bate shoulders, and wan a bound he sprang from the thorough plants, she every step and the toomat pe of his for owers being marked with blood. As the torture grew more terriore the chast grew louger and the thongs foil with more vigor. Reaching the above the languarding the citrance, and only broken whips and poles and blood bear witness of want trainspired which. cealed their identity, were seen to issue above the lodg

EXPLORING THE DIAMOND MINE.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 25 .- A dispatch from Braidwood says that early Saturday morning a pit boss of the Diamond mine descended to the bottom, and after exploring for short distances in different directions, finding several places where the mine had caved from the ffeet of soaking by the water, and discovering the black damp plentiful, be went into the south working, which ie found in better condition than the other. About five steps from his starting-point he found the body of one of the drowned miners, water soaked and bloa ed beyond ecognition, and a little further on he discovered another body in the same condition. Without proceeding further ne returned to the surface, and it was decided to keep the matter quiet for fear that large crowds would assemble about the mane before the regular search party

ALLEGED OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., March 25,-Much excitement was accasioned here to night by the distribution in the church vestibules of circulars alleging great cormotion in the town affairs, and giving reasons why the lar gives a list of names of proprietors of disorder houses and unlicensed liquor slops, with the sum of money each one pays monthly to the police for "hitsh-money," and calls upon the people to arouse and over-

GENERAL DIAZ AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 25.-General Diaz and party arrived at Eimera at 7 o'clock this evening Twenty-one persons comprised the party at this poin and while waiting for a change of locomotives they took supper in the dining-car on the special train. They do parted in ten or fifteen minutes. A crowd of four or five numbered persons went to the depot to see General Diaz, but he failed to show himself.

A SCHOONER SUNK IN THE SOUND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25 .- The schooner John Hozier, from New York for Taunton, reported at Newport that at 2 o'clock this afternoon a small onetop must schooner, loaded with scrap iron, capsized south east of Narragansett Pier and sunk. Part of her topmust is out of the water. The schooner R. L. Dean picked up the crew and sailed for Fall River. The ves-

DEPRESSION IN THE IRON TRADE,

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 25 .- The puddle mill at liay View, which was run for three weeks, is now osed for two or three weeks until the accumulated stock of puddled iron is reduced. It is said if the mill is kept running on half time it is as much as can be ex-pected for some time to come, as there are more furnaces running in the mill than the demand for iron warrants.

IN MEMORY OF KARL MARX.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25 .- The two divisions of the Socialistic Labor Party of this city united at a meeting this afternoon to do honor to the memory of the late Karl Marx. A number of speeches were made culogizing the dead Socialist.

ARREST OF TWENTY-FIVE BOYS.

Twenty-five boys were arrested by the police of the Madison Street Station yesterday for playing,

REPUBLICAN HARMONY.

ORGANIZATION FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN. PROPOSALS FOR A CONFERENCE-HOPE OF SUCCESS AT THE NEXT ELECTION-DEMOCRATIC BLUN-DERS-CONTESTS IN THE SENATE DISTRICTS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 25 .- Ex-Governor Cornell suggests, it is said, that a council of leading Republicans be held at Saratoga in June with a view of bringing about united action at the polls by Republicans when the State election takes place in the fall. Care, it is asserted, will be taken to have present at the conference representatives of every Republican faction, in order that its conclusions may be supported afterward by the party as a whole. Some inquiry has already been made, it would appear, among the Republican State Senators in regard to the representative men of each faction in the several counties composing their districts, with the intention of issuing invitations to them to be present at the conference

It may be said that this effort of ex-Governor Cornell to bring about concord among Republicans is not an isolated one. For several weeks past Republican newspapers in the interior of the State have been discussing in a friendly spirit the methods by which party union may be secured. Among the Republican members of the Legislature also the matter is becoming a leading subject of conversation. It is felt that the Republican party has "a fighting chance" at the fall election, owing to the unpopular course of the Democratic Governor and Democratic Legislature. The creation and grabbing of offices, the attacks upon the system by which the prisons have been made selfsustaining, the neglect to reform the taxation laws, the attempts to blackmail the insurance companies, the partisan appointments -all these acts, it is believed, have made the Democratic party detested by thousands of voters who last fall gave its candidates their support. The Republican members of the Legislature will issue an address to the voters of the State at the end of the session, describing in detail the acts of the Democratic Governor and Legislature.

Moreover, it is thought that the conditions for

a union of Republicans are unusually favorable

this fall. A renomination of the "old ticket" is

suggested by many as a means of securing an harmonious State Convention; for where there is no contest for nominations, it is argued, there will be no animosities excited to injure the ticket. The "old ticket" in this case would be General Joseph B Carr for Secretary of State. Ira Davenport for Controller, Leslie W. Russell for Attorney-General and Silas Seymour for State Engineer. It is plain that there will be no desperate contest among eminent Republicans to get on the tack-et. It is also understood that some of the present Republican State officers desire renomination; and that others are willing to accept of a nomination if the State Convention grants it to them, although they will not seek it. A State Treasurer is also to be caosen in place of Robert A. Maxwell, Democrat. The friends of Stephen H. Wendover, Republican Senator from the XVth District in 1878-'81, are urging his nomination for the office. Mr. Maxwell will unquestionably secure the Democratic nomination. General Carr, if renominated for Secretary of State, may be confronted by his antagonist in 1881, William Purcell. Editor of The Rochester Union, who, it is said, would again like the Democrat c nomination. Ex-Senator Charles Hughes, of Sandy Hill, Washington County, is a candi-date for the Democratic nomination for Attorney-General, aithough he may consent to run for the Senate in the XVIth District. George H. Lapham, a banker of Penn Yan. Yates County, is already seeking the Democratic nomination for

is already seeking the Democratic nomination for Controller. He was the Democratic candidate in 1881 and was defeated by Mr. D avenport.

There is already some gossip about the Senatorial contest next fail. Senator Covert, of the 1st District, it is understood is not a candidate for re-election. Much against his will be took the Democratic nomination in 1881, and will be glad to surrender his trust. Senator Kiernan, of the 1st District, is atming to secure the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn. Reman, of the RC District, is atming to secure the bemocratic nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn, Failing to obtain that he may desire to return to the Senate. Senator Russell, of the Hid District, can obtain a renomination if he desires it, so his frends assert, but he may not desire it. Senator Jacobs, of the Hyth District, told one of his fellow Senators last week that he should not be a candidate for re-election. It is needless to say that all the New-York Senators—Boyd, Grady, Daly, Browning, Fitzgerald, Koch, and Treanor—desire frenomination and that none of them deserve it. Senator H. C. Neison, of the XIIth District, it is said will be renominated, as will also Senators Mackin and Jones, of the XIIth and XIVth districts respectively. Senator Homer A. Nelson, of the XVth District, may decline a renomination. The Republicans may nominate General Hoystadt, of Hudson, in this district.

It is not likely that Senator Abraham Lansing, of

It is not likely that Senator Abraham Lansing, of the XVIIth District, can obtain a renomination, ow-ing to his unpopularity among the workingmen of Albany. Senator Baucus, of the XVIIIth District, will be renominated. His Republican opponent may be Colonel B. F. Baker, of Ballston Spa. Senator Bowen, of the XIXth District, will be re-nominated. It is doubtful if Senator Lynde, of the XXth District, will be Lynde, of the XXth District, will be be Colonel B. P. de XIXth District, Bowen, of the XIXth District, will be nominated. It is doubtful if Senator Lvade, of the XXth District, will be renominated, or that he will seek a renomination, as it would be bis "third term." It is said that the chances of John I. Gilbert, of Franklin County, are the securing this nomination. Senator will be reexcellent for securing this nomination ator Lansing, of the XXIst District, will be excellent for securing this homination. Senator Lansing, of the XXIst District, will be reneminated without opnesition. Senator Roberts, of the XXIId District, it is said, cannot secure a renomination. Senator Holmes, of the XXIId District, will be retired probably, owing to the rotating system in his district. Senator Thomas, of the XXIId District, it is eard, will probably be renominated. Senator McCarthy, of the XXVI District, decimes Senator McCarthy, of the XXVth District, declines a renomination, Assemblyman Farrar is a candidate for the position. Senator Evans, of the XXVIth District, it is said, has many connections for his office. Senator Baldwin, of the XXVIIth District, will be renominated without opposition. Senator Lord, of the XXVIIIth District, will probably not be a candidate, but could be nominated if he so desired; ex-Senator Edwin Hicks and ex-Assemblyman John Raines are candidates for the position. Senator Pitts, of the XXIXth, it is understood, is a candidate for renomination, with every chance of success. nomination, with every chance of success, Senator Ellsworth, of the XXXth District, is also a candidate for renomination. Senator Titus, of the XXXIst District, decimes a renomination. Senator Allen, of the XXXIId District, it is said, desires a renomination and can obtain it.

VIEWS OF SUNDRY REPUBLICANS. TALKS WITH COLLECTOR ROBERTSON, JOHN J. O'BRIEN, AND OTHERS ABOUT THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

For some time there has been a growing conviction in the minds of some people in both sections of the Republican party in this city and State that the time is approaching when a settlement of the differences which have divided the party can be reached. There have been quiet conferences in New-York, Albany and Washington, wherever a few happened to meet. The outcome of these talks has been the conclusion that on main points the rank and file of the party are agreed, and that it is necessary that the ranks shall be closed up if a victory is to be won in November next. Moreover, unless there is a union before the beginning of the next campaign in this State it is certain that the State will be lost to the Republicans in 1884 thus insuring the election of a Democratic

President. There is said to be a disposition to "let bygones be eygones," to cease carping and recrimmations, and start anew. One thing, however, will be insisted on-that Bossism shall be a thing of the past. 'Everyone with whom I have talked," said a prominent Republican, one whose counsels carry weight at all times, "is agreed that harmony is necessary to success. But there must be an end to Bossism. Every Republican must be accorded a certain freedom of opinion in the councils of the party, or there will not be much fighting done by a

good many of us." It is likely that there will be a gathering of the self-appointed "leaders" of both sections of the